W. Matthew Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1796. [N° 1790.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Fresh Raisins.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS—of an extraordinary Quality. *Aug. 2.*

Thomas Berkenhead,

Lately from Liverpool, England,

PROPOSES teaching in this Town, the Organ, Harpsichord, and Forte Piano—Such Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed in playing on the above Instruments, will be waited on, by addressing a Line to him at his Lodgings at Mr. John Howard's, the lower Part of the Town.

He also copies Music, and repairs and tunes Instruments in the best Manner.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

John & Latham Thurston,

HATTERS,

Beg Leave to inform their Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT they carry on the HATTING Business, in all its Branches, in the Shop of Mr. JAMES ANTHONY, on the Long-Wharf, a small Distance from the Brick Market—Where they make and sell Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver and Castor HATS.—Those who may please to employ them, in the Line of their Business, may depend on having their Hats of the best Quality, and as cheap as can be afforded.

Newport, August 1, 1796

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's Wharf,

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel, and Middlings by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

LOST,

ON Saturday last, a small Red Morocco PENCIL BOOK, nearly filled with Memorandums and Charges.—Whoever has it, and will return it to the Printer, or CONSTANT TABER, shall be well rewarded.

Newport, August 2, 1796.

WAS Stolen, Yesterday, out of the House of the Subscriber, a *Silver* TANKARD, the Weight 25 Ounces scratched on the Bottom, marked on the Handle M. A. on the Front of it is a Coat of Arms of Three Scollop Shells, and a Star in the Centre of them, and One Scollop Shell on the Top, and marked I. A. underneath the Arms, in large Letters; on the Bottom of it, is marked JOSIAH ARNOLD, at length, in Italic.—Silver Smiths and others, if it should be offered for Sale, are requested to stop the same; and whoever will secure the Thief, so that the Tankard shall be recovered again, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SANFORD ARNOLD.

Newport, August 2, 1796.

WANTED a Servant, that can Cook and Wash, to whom liberal Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.—None need apply, that cannot be well recommended.

Newport, August 1, '96.

All Persons having any Demands

on the Estate of Col. DANIEL DUNHAM, formerly of this Town, but late of Great-Barrington (Massachusetts) deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscriber, or in his Absence to Mr. Robert Dunham; and those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment as soon as possible, to

BENAJAH DUNHAM, *Administrator.*

Newport, August 1, 1796.

WHEREAS the Honorable Town Council of the Town of East-Greenwich, on the 28th Day of May last, appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of THOMAS FRY, Esq; late of said East-Greenwich deceased, represented Insolvent.—All Persons therefore having Claims or Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of us, within Nine Months from the above Date, being the Time allowed said Commissioners to make Report.

ANDREW BOYD, } Commis.
JONATHAN SALISBURY, } sioners.

East Greenwich, June 4, 1796.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS PECKHAM,

THIRTY Pounds of clean, new TURNIP-SEED. *Newport, July 26.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,

Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen.

Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail

For SALE, by

Ethan Clarke,

At the STORE lately occupied by CLARKE & HAMMOND,

JAMAICA Spirits, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Windward Island Rum, Do.
Brandy, Ditto.
Sherry Wine (first Quality) per Cask,
Malaga Ditto, Ditto,
One Pipe Port Wine,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Sugar, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Bohea Tea, per Chest, warranted good,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Pimento, Pepper, & Nutmegs,
9-7 and 8-6 Window-Glass,
Flour, in Whole and Half Barrels,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Corks, per Groce or Cask,
Brass Kettles—Cabouses,
Stoves—Iron Ware—Griddle Pans,
Anchors, of all Sizes,
German Steel,
Grindstones,
First Quality Indigo,
Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

A Second-hand COACH, suitable for a Stage, will accommodate Six Persons; is in Repair, and fit for immediate Use.—For Terms inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Stores, on Mr. NEWMAN and Mr. LANGLEY's Wharves, and at his Shop, on the Point, near the Ferry-Wharf,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,

GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN-BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION, PITCH and TAR, by the Barrel.

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for Cash. And sundry DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, July 11, 1796.

ALL Persons who have Claims against the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of Newport, Distiller, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, May 5, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A capital Horse, free from Fault,

Vice, or Blemish; of the best Colour, Age, Gait, and Properties.—He is inferior to no Horse in the State for the Saddle; has also been used in the Harness—and is parted with for no other Reason, than the Owner's having no farther Use for him.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 25, 1796.

To the Printer of the Newport Mercury.

SIR,

For the information of American seamen, you are desired to publish the following requisites, or proofs of citizenship, to be produced to the Collectors of the Customs, on application for protections, which are now granted by

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Port of Newport, August 2, 1796.

PERSONS of the following descriptions are to be registered, and furnished with certificates of citizenship:

1. Free white persons born within the limits of the United States, or of any of them, and free white persons born in any foreign country, but actually settled within the limits of the United States on the third day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

2. Persons naturalized pursuant to the laws of any of the United States, prior to the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

3. Persons naturalized pursuant to the law of the United States, passed on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, while it was in force.

4. Persons naturalized pursuant to the law of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

5. Children of citizens of the United States, or any one of them, born at any place out of the limits of the United States.

6. Children of naturalized citizens, dwelling in the United States, and under twenty-one years of age at the time of such naturalization.

Proofs of citizenship in the several cases before mentioned to be produced to the Collectors respectively, prior to their issuing certificates of citizenship, are to be of the kind, and to be authenticated as follows:

1. Every person claiming citizenship as a native of the United States, is to produce an extract from the Register of Births or Baptisms, where such is kept, in the civil or religious society to which the applicant belongs, certified by the proper officer of such society in the usual manner, and supported by the affidavit of at least one credible witness, testifying that the applicant is the person mentioned in such extract; or if no such extract is produced, the affidavit of at least one credible witness, testifying that the applicant was born within the limits of the United States, and describing the country and State in which he was born.

2. Every person claiming citizenship by virtue of an actual settlement within the United States, on the third day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, shall produce the affidavit of at least one credible witness, testifying that the applicant was actually settled within the United States on the third day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and describing the town or county and State in which he was then settled.

3. In cases where citizenship is claimed by virtue of any naturalization, pursuant to the laws of any one of the United States, prior to the 29th day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, or pursuant to the laws of the United States, the same shall be proved by a copy of the law or record (as the case may be) certified under the hand of the proper officer, and in case of a record, it is to be authenticated also under the seal of the court, if any seal is used.

4. In cases where citizenship is claimed by persons as being children of citizens of the United States, or of any of them, born out of the limits of the United States, the citizenship of the parents under whom the applicants claim shall be proved as before prescribed, in like manner as if the citizenship was claimed by the parents themselves; and further, it must be proved by the affidavit of at least one credible witness, that they are reputed and believed to be the children of the persons under whom they derive their citizenship.

5. In cases where citizenship is claimed by persons in virtue of the naturalization of their parents, such naturalization shall be proved in the manner before directed, and in addition thereto, the applicants are to produce respectively the affidavit of one credible witness in each case, testifying that they are reputed children of naturalized citizens of the United States, or some one of them, and did reside within the United States, and were under twenty-one years of age at the time their parents respectively were naturalized.

The affidavits before mentioned may be taken before and certified by any judge, magistrate, or other officer of the United States, duly authorized by law to administer an oath or affirmation.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Proprietors of the Connecticut Susquehanna Purchase, that agreeable to an adjournment, a meeting of said proprietors will be held at the dwelling-house of Capt. Elisha Matthewson, at Athens, Tioga point, in the County of Luzern, on Tuesday the 13th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning. Dated at Athens, July 5, 1796.

JOHN FRANKLIN, Clk.

☞ The printers in the States of New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island, are requested to publish the above, for the benefit of their customers.

July 12. A. & R.

Lateſt European Intelligence.

Continuation of Victories, by the French Armies in Italy, and on the Rhine.

PARIS, May 20.

Copy of a letter from Citizen Buonaparte, *General in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.*

Head Quarters, at Lody, 22d Floreal.

CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

I WAS of opinion, that the croſſing of the river Po, would have been the boldeſt action of the campaign, as likewiſe the battle of the Meleſino, one of the moſt vigorous actions ever known: but I have now to relate the battle of Lody.

The 21ſt, at three o'clock in the morning, the head-quarters reached Caſal; at nine, our vanguard encountered the enemy defending the approach of Lody. I immediately ordered all the cavalry to mount, and 4 pieces of cannon which had juſt arrived to be placed.

General Angereau's diviſion who had ſtopt at Borgetho, and that of Gen. Maſſini who had ſlept at Caſal, marched immediately; mean time the van guard overſet all the different poſts of the enemy, and took from them one piece of cannon. We entered Lody in purſuit of the enemy, who had already croſſed Adda over the bridge. Beaulieu with all his army was ranged in order of battle; 33 pieces of cannon defended the paſſage of the bridge. I cauſed all my artillery to be placed in one battery. The cannonade, for ſeveral hours, was very vigorous. As ſoon as the army had arrived, they were ranged under a cloſe column, having at their head the 1ſt battalion of Carabineers, and followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, beating the charge and exclaiming *Vive la Republique*.

We ſoon reached the bridge, which is one hundred fathoms in length; the enemy made on us a tremendous diſcharge, the head of our column ſeemed for a moment to heſitate, our ſituation was really critical. Generals Berthie, Maſſina, Cervano, d'Allemagne, the chiefs of the brigade Laiſne, and the chiefs of the battalion, Duper, all perceived it, and throwing themſelves at the head of the army decided the fate of the engagement.

Our formidable column overſet all that oppoſed it, all the enemy's artillery was carried away from them; Beaulieu's order of battle was broke, and in its flight ſpread every where terror and death. In an inſtant their whole army was ſcattered.

Generals Rufea, Angereau, and Barrant, croſſed as ſoon as their diviſion arrived and completed the victory. The cavalry croſſed the Adda by a ford, which being very bad, delayed their march and by that means prevented their charging the enemy. The horſe of the enemy charged our troops but did not find it an eaſy matter to terrify them. Night coming, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, part of whom had already marched more than ten leagues on the ſame day, we were not allowed to purſue them any farther. The enemy loſt 20 pieces of cannon, two or three thouſand men, either killed, wounded, or taken priſoners. Citizen Latour, aid de camp of General Maſſini, received ſeveral wounds with a broad ſword. I requeſt that this brave officer be made chief of a battalion Citizen Warmont my aid de camp, chief of a battalion had his horſe wounded under him. Citizen Marmont my aid de camp, Capt. had his coat ſifted with balls; the courage of this young officer is equal to his activity.

If I was to give the names of all the militaries who diſtinguiſhed themſelves on that glorious day. I ſhould name all the carabineers, and grenadiers of the vanguard, and almoſt all the officers of the Etat Major. But I muſt not forget to mention the brave Barthier, who was on that day a cannoneer, a horſeman and a grenadier at the ſame time. Sugny, chief of brigade, who commanded the artillery, behaved gallantly.

Beaulieu flies with the remainder of his army; he is now croſſing over the ſtates of Venice; ſeveral towns of which have ſhut their gates. Since the beginning of the campaign, though we had very warm actions, and the army of the Republic were oftentimes forced to ſhew a great deal of boldneſs, none of them has yet been ſo terrible as croſſing the bridge of Lody. If we loſt but few men, it is owing to the haſte of the execution, and the ſudden effect which the maſs and tremendous fire of the intrepid column produced on the army of the enemy. I requeſt that Citizen Monier be confirmed adjutant general, who ſerves in that capacity, although he is not included in this affair. I requeſt that Citizen Rey aid-de-camp of the brave Maſſini, and Citizen Thoiret worthy adjutant of the third battalion of the grenadiers, be both made Captains.

As ſoon as we ſhall be ſettled in a place, I will forward you a liſt of thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves on that glorious day.

The commiſſary of the government was always by me; the army is much indebted to his activity.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from the Commiſſary of the Executive Directory near the armies of Italy and the Alps, to the Executive Directory.

CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

Immortal glory to the brave army of Italy! thanks and gratitude to the wiſely bold commander who directs it! the battle fought yeſterday will be ever memorable in the annals of hiſtory; here are the particulars, of which I give you a ſketch, being hurried by the time and the crowd of buſineſs, which do not give me much leiſure.

You have been informed of the croſſing of the Po, and of what took place in the adjacent parts of Pizzighitone. We ſat out yeſterday from Plaiſance, with the commander in chief, for Caſal, which Gen. Berthier, chief of the etat major had taken the day before. Hence we marched to the vanguard, which directed its courſe towards Lody, in purſuit of the enemy. The commander in chief had ſo placed the ſeveral diviſions of the army, that within two or three hours time they could join in one point; his deſign was to come to a general action. We found before us, at no great diſtance from Lody, a ſmall battalion of Nadaſtia and two ſquadrons of horſe, defending the paſſage, with four pieces of cannon. The action took place; the enemy, after having had ſeveral men killed, and loſt one piece of cannon, were obliged to evacuate the town of Lody, and to fall back on the main body of their army, which ſtood on the left bank of the Adda. We had hardly entered Lody, when Beaulieu's army began a heavy cannonade on the town.—Their deſign was to hinder the croſſing the bridge, which he had not had time to cut off, and which was defended by 10,000 men, both infantry and horſe. General Buonaparte himſelf ran immediately thither, and under a hail of caſe ſhot cauſed two pieces of cannon to be placed at the entrance of the bridge, to hinder the enemy from attempting to cut it off, and while the cannonade was going on vigorouſly on both ſides, he ordered Angereau, general of a diviſion, to join him as ſoon as poſſible; he alſo gave orders to Gen. Maſſena to range under one column the four thouſand grenadiers and carabineers, and kept every thing ready for the croſſing of the bridge.

That column of Republican heroes being formed, he went through their different ranks his preſence inſpired the ſoldiers with enthuſiaſm; he was received with repeated acclamations of "Vive la Republic." He ordered the charge to be beat, and immediately the ſoldiers, with the ſwiftneſs of lightning, ruſhed on the bridge.—The heavy ſhower of cannon and muſket ſhot which the enemy poured on us ſtopt for a moment the column, and had like to have ſhaken it; but Gen. Berthier, chief of the etat major, threw himſelf at their head, and being gallantly ſeconded by Maſſena, general of a diviſion, and by the generals of the brigades, Cervoni, and d'Allemagne, made them force the paſſage. The grenadiers threw themſelves on the enemy's pieces, and in an inſtant carried them away. The action continued, and the victory was yet uncertain, when Gen Angereau, with a forced march, arrived with his diviſion, whoſe vanguard was commanded by Gen. Ruſca, and completed the defeat of the enemy. They were driven out of all their poſts, leaving behind all their train of artillery, waggons and baggage, and the field covered with dead.

The reſult of the moſt glorious victory of this campaign, on account of all the obſtacles we had to ſurmount, is 1000 men made priſoners, 1200 killed or wounded, 200 horſes killed, 400 taken, 18 or 20 pieces of cannon and 1 howitzer taken. Had it not been for the night, we would have picked up all the ſcattered remnants of Beaulieu's army.

There have been on that glorious day as many brave actions performed as there are Republicans in the army; every one did his duty.

But I muſt not fail to dwell on the merit and courage of Marmoate, chief of a battalion, and Marois, aid de-camp to the general in chief. The firſt, who on all occaſions has diſplayed as much activity as bravery, carried off at the head of a detachment of horſe the firſt piece of cannon from the enemy. The other, carrying the general in chief's orders paſſed ſeveral times through the cafe ſhot of the enemy, in cool blood, and with an admirable intrepidity: he had his coat all over ſifted with balls.

Salut et fraternite.

SALICETTI.

The Letter of 21ſt May, directed to General Jourdan, and ſent by the Major Schonai.

Monſieur and General,

The Arch Duke Charles Commander in Chief of the Imperial and Royal army of the Lower Rhine, and that of the Empire, has notified me, that whatever deſire his Imperial Majeſty might have to ſpare ſuffering humanity, the calamities of a new campaign, the unfavourable diſpoſition of the French Directory obliges him to ſuppreſs all hopes of peace, and to take arms again to end a diſtreſſing war, which is contrary to his inclination. In conſequence I have the honour to notify you that the bearer of this meſſage, has orders to remain with you, till the expiration of ten days, to be reckoned from his arrival at your advanced poſts, and that from that time, the conditions of the armiſtice, and the ſuſpenſion of arms will ceaſe. You will be ſo kind as to inform me of the arrival of this officer, and of the receiving of the notification.

BARON DE KRAY.

In conſequence of this notification, General Jourdan ordered every diſpoſition to be made for the opening of the campaign on the 23d.

The Executive Directory to the armies of the Sambre and Meuſe, of the Rhine and Moſelle, and of the North.

Defenders of your Country,

Again the din of war is re-echoed from the banks of the Rhine! No ſooner is the campaign of Italy opened than conquered kings, are compelled to implore peace—than the ſcattered remains of armies intending the overthrow of the Republic find no ſafety but in a ſhameful flight; or in as ſhamefully concealing themſelves in impenetrable woods, or peſtilential marſhes. What madneſs then can poſſeſs the heart of that cruel enemy, who in the midſt of his own diſaſters and of our triumphs, has had the temerity to break the truce which he himſelf had demanded, and which you generouſly granted him in the hopes of an approaching peace! Can he expect to revenge on you the blows which your invincible brethren have inflicted on him in Italy, and can be already have forgotten the terrible proofs you have given him that the ſame blood flows in your veins? But no; ſecure, and far from your formidable arms, he calculates how many men will periſh, how many tears will flow, how many groans will ariſe, before you can reach him.

Governed by the inhuman Engliſh, he receives their gold and their contempt, for the price of his abject ſubmiſſion, and of his braveſt warriors.

Let your republican bayonets, ye ſoldiers of France, cauſe thoſe monſters, coaleſced againſt the human ſpecies, to tremble upon their tottering thrones. Let this prolonged combat of the liberty of the people againſt tyranny ſoon ceaſe; and let thoſe ambitious deſpots, who yet deſire to meet you in the field, proſtrate themſelves at the ſight of your victorious arms—think of the cauſe that you defend—think of your country and your glory, follow your own examples, and imitate your brothers in Italy.

(Signed) CARNOT, Preſident.

LA GARDE, Secretary General.

8th Prairial, May 27.

The Arch-Duke Charles, wiſhing to conceal from his army the entire defeat of that of Italy, cauſed the bells to ring, and the te deum to be ſung on the other bank of the Rhine, as if to celebrate a victory; but artifice could not long here ſucceed, and it ſeems that he has been compelled to confeſs the reverſe; nevertheleſs, he ſtill endeavoured to palliate it by ſtating the loſs but at 4000 men.

Head Quarters, Plaiſance, 20th Floreal.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

The brave Stengel is dead, in conſequence of his wounds. I have ſent his family the letter which you addreſſed to him.

You will find ſubjoined the articles of a ſuſpenſion of arms, which I have granted to the Duke of Parma. I will tranſmit to you as ſoon as poſſible, the moſt beautiful pictures of Corregio, among others, one of St. Jerome, ſaid to be his maſter piece. I declare to you that this Saint takes a very bad time to go to Paris. I truſt you will accord him the honore of the muſeum. I repeat the requeſt, that ſome known artiſts may be ſent to make choice of the moſt rare curioſities, and ſuch as they ſhall judge worthy of being conveyed to Paris.

All the arrangements are made for the ſupply of the army of the Alps—there will be no difficulty in their paſſage.

[☞ *The conditions of the ſuſpenſion of arms are, That the Duke of Parma ſhall ſend Plenipotentiaries to Paris to treat for Peace—that he pay* 200 000 livres, *furniſh* 1200 *harnaſſed draft horſes,* 400 *dragoon ditto, and* 100 *ditto for officers—tranſmit to Paris* 20 *paintings—and turn into the French Magazines at Tortona* 10 000 *quintals corn,* 5000 *of oats, and* 2000 *oxen—Signed by Buonaparte, Antonio Pallivicina, and Fillipo Dal La Roſa*]

BOURDEAUX June 7.

Duchattel, Repreſentative of the people, to Citizen Duplantier, Preſident of the Adminiſtration in the Gironde Department.

As a poſt going for Bourdeaux, with deſpatches, has offered me his ſervices, I ſeize with joy this opportunity, to inform you of the Good News, which will ſoon ſpread far and wide among our good citizens. I promiſed you in my laſt letter the particular events in Italy. The papers to which I refer you, will give you ample ſatisfaction. It is not in Italy that the French ſignalize their courage, they have gathered laurels upon the borders of the Rhine. They have gathered them at their firſt ſteps. Gen. Jourdan, the worthy rival of Buonaparte, has defeated the Duke of Wirtemburg. Accept the ſubſtance of a communication from the Directory addreſſed to us this day upon this occaſion.

"After our ſucceſs in Italy, we expected that the Emperor would ſue for Peace. We were deceived.—Auſtria has broken the Truce which the French have maintained for the good of humanity. But the army of the Sambre and Mueſe has undertaken to make them repent of it. On the 30th of May the Republican army took many advantageous poſitions on the Hundſdruck.—On the 31ſt the enemy attempted in vain to diſlodge them. The diviſions of Gen. Marceau and Championnet contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of our arms. On the ſame evening, the armed force commanded by General Kleber, and ſupported by other diviſions, paſſed the Sieg, and attacked the enemy, who loſt 2400 men, of which 1000 are priſoners, and a whole ſtaff of Officers. The army purſued the enemy with their bayonets, and flew to freſh victories. The Directory has promiſed to publiſh the circumſtances of this memorable affair in the Official Journals."

We enjoy a victory of a different kind, and it is over ſome late attempts of infamous Speculators, in concert with England, to deſtroy the credit of our paper money. Theſe wretches are as completely defeated as the Auſtrians, and deſpair of any future ſucceſs. The mandats which their infamous buſineſs had depreciated to 96 per cent. have riſen ſuddenly, and at this moment are up to 86, and things have a moſt favourable aſpect. The Legiſlative Body is firmly determined to ſupport the Law of the 26th of February. You will find proofs of it in what I ſubjoin. I cannot deſcribe the joy of all friends to the country. What a joyful ſight! Each congratulating his friend, and continuing to repeat, *We ſhall at laſt conquer all our enemies*, the Speculators as well as the Satellites of Deſpots.

BRUXELLES, June 2.

A conſiderable French Fleet is in the port of Fluſhing, it is ſaid, to join in the north ſea a Dutch Fleet cruiſing there.

The armiſtice between the French army and Modena, contains leave to ſend to the Directory at Paris, to obtain a definitive peace, and the Duke is to pay the Republic 7,500,000 livres, according to ſeveral ſtipulations. The Milaneſe are to pay 20 millions.

Copy of a letter from the French Miniſter, publiſhed at Straſburg, May 28.

"I receive, at this moment, from the Diplomatic Committee, the happy news ſent by the Dutch Conſul at Liſbon. The diviſion under the command of Admiral Lucas, which had already captured two Engliſh veſſels, loaded with wine, has taken, off the Azors, 27 Engliſh veſſels, of which 11 belonged to the India company, which are ordered to make for the neareſt American port. The fleet continued its courſe towards the East-Indies.

NOEL.—The French have many Veſſels in the Moſelle ready to ſail for the Rhine. A new ſcene may then open upon this river.

LONDON, May 4.

Noble authors. It is with pleaſure that we hear that men of elegant minds employ the leiſure which they derive from fortune in the homage of the Muſes. There are three Dramas ready for the Stage by noble writers.

A Comedy, with Songs, by the Duke of Leeds.

A Tragedy, by the Earl of Carliſle.

A Comedy, by Lord Viſcount Mountmorris.

Mr. Jerningham is about to preſent his poetical works to the public, as his final adieu to the Muſes. The public will accept of the preſent for the ſake of the motive.

The Duke of Leeds's Comedy is ſaid to be a very faithful picture of faſhionable life. It introduces all the Dramatis Perſonæ in perfect harmony with one another, and leads them through the poliſhed jealouſies of upper life to its uſual cataſtrophe—*ſeparation.*

The ſtate into which the French have thrown the allied armies in Italy, fully juſtifies Mr. Windham's aſſertion, that they are "enemies to all order."

Feathers are much fallen off in faſhion, ſince the *ſmall head* has preſented the true proportion of nature.

Silver and gold *bandeaux* are ſtill the rage.

Blue and pink ſpotted muſlins are much worn by our faſhionable belles; and the open ſtraw hat promiſes to be the ſpring favourite, without any *trimming* whatever.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

By the latest accounts from the West Indies it appears that Admiral Hervey is arrived at the Mole—and that his force there consists of 15 ships of war, almost all of the line. He brought out with him 32 transports with 5000 troops. The British have re-taken Fort Bompard, after being in possession of the French 4 hours.

NEW YORK, July 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Niagara, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 1st inst.

"Two months ago, this place was the liveliest, the most thronged in Upper Canada, garrisoned by 360 men, is now reduced to the most lonely in all the province, not a gun to be seen on all the works, nor a particle of any thing left—all is gone. Fifty men under the command of Capt. Sheaffe, and two Subaltern Officers, of the 5th regiment, only, left to deliver up the Fort to the Americans—it is really like a desert, but it is to be hoped will not long be so. We hear the American troops are for certain on their march, and report says, they are very near Buffaloe creek."

Aug. 4. Gen. Buonaparte is mentioned to have obtained a third victory in Italy over General Beaulieu, and to be in possession of Mantua.

JOHNSTOWN, July 6.

We are informed that a farmer, a small distance back in the country, having deposited one thousand bushels of wheat in Albany; after repeatedly refusing 20 shillings per bushel for his Wheat, went down a few days since to make sale of it—finding his expectations disappointed, in getting an enormous price, he went home, and actually became insane; in consequence of which, it has been found necessary to chain him—So much for an inordinate thirst after filthy lucre. [*Mohawk-Mercury.*]

ALBANY, July 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Oswego, to his friend in this City, dated July 14 1796

"This day has been a great day to us—The British garrison marched out, and gave possession of the Post of Oswego, to the American troops, who marched in with two field pieces—planted the standard of the United States on the ramparts of the fort, and fired a salute of 15 cannon. Our troops were drawn up in the centre of the fort. Mr. M'Clallen had the management of the field-pieces; we partook of a refreshment at the room of the late British commandant, which ours now occupies.—The British officers behaved with great politeness on the occasion—Capt. Clark, the commanding officer, has left us a fine garden. Mr. Glen, will sail for Niagara, in company with the late garrison, having chartered a vessel for that purpose."

PORTSMOUTH, August 4.

Arrived here, the ship Pomona, Capt. Merril, in 38 days from St. Ubes, who informs, that our Consul told him our affairs with the Algerines were so adjusted that the commerce of these states was not in the least hazardous, and our vessels might with the greatest safety, go to any port of the Straights without meeting any obstruction.

Also arrived the brig Olive, Capt. Palmer, in 50 days from Cadiz, who informs that Richery's squadron was still at Cadiz the 18th June. The Governor of Cadiz sent off to the English Admiral to know if his port was in a state of blockade; the answer was not known when Capt. Palmer left there; the Admiral had, however, ordered the squadron immediately off the coast, and it had actually sailed 2 days before Capt. Palmer left there.

SALEM, August 5.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Yesterday morning arrived from thence, Capt. Jonathan Lambert, jun. via St. Helena. Late accounts at the Cape, confirm the capture of Ceylon, and it was expected by the British, that they should soon have possession of Batavia, and all the Spice Islands—doubts arose in many minds with respect to Batavia. About the 23d of April the Carisford frigate arrived in 58 days from England, she brought credentials, constituting General Craig, governor, &c. of the Colony, which he is well assured extends East to the western part of Dalagoa bay, in long. 32, 10 East—North, to Cape Negro, in lat. 16, 2 South—so that our Fisheries are deprived of that plentiful supply of Oil, which may be, and is yearly taken in Walwick and St. Helena bays. A considerable Land Force was expected out every day at the Cape—to keep the farmers in awe is one object of it, as they are deemed a mutinous set of men, who are continually raising insurrections for evil purposes, &c. Arrived at St. Helena the 16th May, and soon after anchoring was treated sans ceremony to a sight of the Commodore, Ellison. On the 1st of June Capt. Ellison, of the Standard, as Commodore, with 25 India and China ships, two Whalers, and the ship America, Capt. Woodward, from Bourbon, who put in leaky, sailed for Europe—48 hours after Capt. Lambert was permitted to sail.

BOSTON, August 4.

It is said, Dr. Walcott, *alias* Peter Pindar, is in the United States.

By an arrival on Tuesday last from Cape-Nichola Mole, we learn, that the Quebec, and another frigate, arrived there the 15th of July. They sailed from Barbadoes with five large transport ships, with troops and military stores, under their convoy, bound to the Mole; but off Cape-Francois they were chased by three French 74 gun ships, and were obliged to leave their convoy to the French, who took them all, and carried them into the Cape. The sickness at the Mole exceeds very greatly its usual mortality; from 50 to 60 dying daily. All expectation of the reduction of the island is despaired of, and even an attack from the brigands is apprehended both at the Mole and at Port-au Prince. The British troops had evacuated Bompard, and returned to the Mole. Both the taking and holding this place, even for the short time they held it, was attended with great loss to the English.

August 6.

Samuel Cabot, Esq; has been appointed by the President of the United States, an Agent to aid the business of the Commissioners in London, on the British spoliations.

We learn that Citizen ADET, the French Ambassador near the United States is on a visit to this town.

NEWPORT, August 9.

The Ship Joanna, P. Foldick, Master, from the Coast of Peru, is arrived at Nantucket, after a two Years Voyage, with 1100 Barrels of Sperm, and 400 of Whale Oil.

Lord Dorchester has sailed from Quebec for England, in the Active, Capt. Gower.—His Excellency Robert Prescott, Esq; has been declared Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada.

By a Gentleman who left New-York last Week, we are informed, that the City is at present very healthy for the Season of the Year, notwithstanding the Reports to the contrary.

On Thursday the 28th Ult. about 7 in the Morning, a small Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Norwich, and the adjacent Towns.

Extract from Dr. GIRTANNER'S *Remarks on the French Revolution.*

Speaking of the Edict of Convocation, he makes the following Observations on the French Clergy.

"This Edict, which restored its original Liberties to a People so long oppressed, passed with the fat and lazy Prelates for *Blasphemy*; and dared they thus to express themselves at the End of the 18th Century?—But such are the Fruits of an ultramontane Hierarchy, such are the genuine Maxims of Jesuit Philosophy! blind Obedience and stupid Submission are preached to them from early Youth. Dialectical Nonsense they call reasoning; a Knowledge of Papal Bulls and Secrets of Councils—Learning; a *Hodge Podge* of holy Legends and pious Stories—Information; the Rule in all Things to take the crooked and avoid the strait Path—Prudence. Flattery and crouching, Silence and Bowing, they consider as Christian Humility; the treacherous Smile of refined Hypocrisy, as Mildness, and the Movement to embrace a Man whom one would gladly stifle, as Love of one's Enemies. They smile, when they are about to wound; are never so friendly as when their Cabals have succeeded; and the Politeness, which tickles while it stabs, and smears with Honey the Brim of the poisoned Chalice, they admire as the Perfection of uniting the Wisdom of the Serpent with the Gentleness of the Dove. They wanted a Revolution too—but such as in Brabant, where the Armies take the Crucifix for a Standard, the *immaculate* Conception for a Watch Word. Of this Obliquity of Character, their Education was chiefly the Cause, which made them such complete Hypocrites that even the most cautious were frequently deceived."

DIED]—On Tuesday Evening, the 2d Instant, in the 83d Year of her Age, Mrs. SARAH OSBORN, and on Thursday her Funeral was attended by a large Concourse of truly afflicted Acquaintance and Friends, and a Sermon, suited to the Occasion, delivered by the Rev. Dr. *Hopkins*, from Ephesians iv. 1. *I therefore the Prisoner of the Lord beseech you that ye walk worthy of the Vocation wherewith ye are called.*—From that feeble State in which her Friends from abroad have been acquainted with her, she has been declining, by a Complication of Infirmities, for several Months; during which she gave an Example of Patience and Resignation corresponding to the Piety of her former Life. Her Departure was so gentle that the Moment was not observed.—"We cannot doubt that she has gone to Rest; that she has gone to that State where her Heart has long been; that she has gone to the Possession of those Objects on which her Affections have long been placed—that she has gone to *JESUS CHRIST*, and the General Assembly and Church of the First Born which are written in Heaven."

(*Dr. Hopkins's Sermon*]

—At Middletown, on the 29th Ult. Mrs. SARAH WEEDEN, Wife of Mr. William Weeden, in the 82d Year of her Age. This Lady's exemplary Piety for near fifty Years, is too well known by her Acquaintance to need a News Paper Eulogy.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

THE Declaration of our present, worthy and *federal* Representative in Congress, Francis Malbone, Esq; that "He declines being a Candidate for that Office at the ensuing Election," calls us to the Exercise of the most important Duty entrusted to the Freemen of Rhode-Island—That of electing a Gentleman to represent us, whose *Integrity* entitles Him to the Confidence of his Fellow-Citizens, and whose Talents and Acquirements enable him to discern and maintain their real and substantial Interests.—Such a Person, I think, Sir, is held up to our View in the Nomination of

Mr. CHRISTOPHER GRANT CHAMPLIN.

An Opposition, I believe, is scarcely apprehended, but should one unexpectedly arise, I hope my Fellow-Citizens will not be remiss in their Support of a Candidate, who comes forward with the strong Recommendations of unimpeached private Character, and of political Sentiments firmly federal and republican. That He is young in public Life, is no Objection;—not involved in State Politics, he will be uninfluenced by State Parties, or narrow local Interests, and will find himself at Liberty uniformly to preserve our important national Interests.—The Principles of our Government, thank God, allow to every Man, on every Subject, a Voice and Opinion, and with a small though necessary Exclusion, also allow to every Man a Right of Suffrage—a Right of saying who ought to represent him.—I hope then, Sir, that the Freemen of the State generally, and of this Town in particular, will not neglect their essential Prerogative of selecting a Character they think worthy to represent them.——And, if they will examine candidly, I think they will find the Gentleman proposed to *be* such a Character.

PUBLIUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, August 9.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Nancy, Coggeshall,	Baltimore
Sloop Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
—— Harriot, Robinson,	Somerset
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Nabby, Munro,	Africa
Sloop Fanny, Perry,	Berbice
—— Lucy, Easton,	Charleston
—— Sally, Gray,	Providence
—— Sophia, Foster,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New York
Schooner Susanna, Westcott,	Perth-Amboy

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

TICKETS [Half Price] Box 3s. Pit 1/6. Gallery 1s.

On Wednesday Evening, August 10, 1796,

Will be performed,

A GRAND ENTETAINMENT.

A Scotch, historical Pantomime—founded on the Ballad of Auld Robin Gray, intermixt with Dances,

[With Music and Dresses suitable to the Piece.]

Called,

AULD ROBIN GRAY;

OR,

JEMMY'S RETURN;

	Auld Robin Gray,	Mr. Roberts,
	Sandy,	Mr. Hallam,
	Donald,	Mr. Tompkins,
And,	Jemmy,	Mr. Durang.
	Jenny,	Mrs. Tompkins,
	Margery M'Intosh,	Mrs.
And,	Peggy,	Mrs. Durang.

To conclude with an ALLEGORICAL REEL, by the Characters.

Surprising Feats of Activity, on the

SLACK ROPE,

By Mr. DURANG.

Who will go through the following Feats, in full Swing, Flying Dragon—Lion's Leap—Mermaid—Skinning the Eel—Somerset—Strength of the Toe—Sleep—Horseback—Topsy-turvy, &c. &c.

Clown,	Mr. Tompkins,
A HORNPIPE, by	Mr. Durang.

To which will be added,

A New PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT,

Called,

COLUMBINE STATUE,

Harlequin,	Mr. Hallam,
Macaroni,	Mr. Tompkins,
Pantaloon,	Mr. Roberts,
Clown,	Mr. Durang.
Pantalana,	Mr. Durang,
And, Columbine,	Mr. Durang.

After which will be exhibited,

A new Performance in TRANSPARENCY, called,

The BROKEN BRIDGE;

OR,

INSULTING CARPENTER.

With the Travelling Beggar—the Wind-Mill—Old Cow—the Tavern, &c. &c. &c.

The Whole to conclude with

The favourite Scene of DUCK hunting—the SPORTSMAN, with his faithful Dog.

☞ Tickets, and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box-Office, under the Theatre, from Ten o'Clock 'till One, and from Three all the Evening, on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Curtain drawn up exactly at Eight o'Clock.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Dispatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

From the Conveniency of those OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

Newport, August 8, 1796.

A few Sets of Dr. PERKINS'S PATENT INSTRUMENTS for removing Pains and Inflammations, with Transfers, to be sold, by

August 8, '96. WILLIAM LADD.

TO BE SOLD,

A large, genteel, and convenient HOUSE, in one of the most healthy and pleasant Parts of the Town of Newport; with a large Garden, planted with a Variety of Fruit-Trees, Coach-House, Stable Room for a Number of Horses, a Well of the best Water, &c. &c.——The House has lately undergone a complete Repair; and contains Four large Rooms on a Floor, with a Wash Room, large Closets, and Cellars under the Whole.—— Immediate Possession will be given to a Purchaser of the greater Part of the House, &c. who may also be accommodated with all Kinds of Furniture, at a reasonable Price, and the Remainder of the Premises delivered up on a short Notice. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 2, 1796.

The following elegant and classical heroicks conclude the ORATION *pronounced by Mr.* LATHROP, *at Boston, on the 4th ult.*

SOON Peace on earth shall hold her easy sway,
And man forget his brother man to slay—
To martial arts, shall milder arts succeed;
Who blesses most, shall gain the immortal meed.
The eye of pity shall be pain'd no more,
With victory's crimson banners stain'd with gore.
Thou glorious æra come!—Hail blessed time!
When full orb'd Freedom shall unclouded shine,
When the chaste Muses, cherish'd by her rays,
In olive groves, shall tune their sweetest lays—
When bounteous Ceres shall direct her car,
O'er fields new blasted by the fires of war—
And Angels view, with joy and wonder join'd,
The Golden Age return'd, to bless mankind.

From a VIRGINIA *Paper.*

THE famous C. F. VOLNEY, being about to travel into Virginia, waited on the President of the United States, and requested a letter of recommendation, as he was unacquainted in these parts—on which the President wrote the following:—"The bearer, C. F. VOLNEY, so well known and admired in the literary world, needs no recommendation from GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States."

This, Mr. Pleasants, being the best *Recommendation* ever penned by man, is the reason of my sending it to you to publish. A CUSTOMER.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THE *enemies* of the Constitution have never produced a single *fact* to justify their abuse of the Government, or their *pretensions* to patriotism. The *friends* of our country, its independence and constitution, are charged with the most flagitious enormities. When *facts* are adduced, which prove the falsehood of these charges, the vocabulary of Billingsgate is ransacked for epithets to lengthen the chain of abuse.

Patriots proceed—tho' envy whirl her stings,
The Faction *feels* "that facts are stubborn things"
Look round; our country every where supplies
Ten thousand *facts*, to show how faction lies.
Lie on—the Patriots best revenge shall be,
To point out facts, and tell the truth of thee.

LITERARY TREASURE.

The following is extracted from a letter of the late Dr. Franklin to a new married friend, a Mr. Allyn, who had requested the opinion of the American philosopher upon his entering into the matrimonial state.

"Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or should ere this have presented them in person. I shall make but small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with respect, it will procure respect to you, not only from her, but from all that observe it. Never use a slighting expression to her even in jest; for slights in jest, after frequent bandyings, are apt to end in angry earnest.

"Be studious in your profession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy. At least you will, by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences.—I pray GOD to bless you both, being ever your affectionate friend, &c."

Communicated from PEALE'S MUSEUM.

"I promised some time past further observations on the use of Brick-Stoves. The summer is the best season for putting them up, as they require a considerable length of time to become thoroughly dried; which is necessary to prevent their cracking, as they may when hastily dried by the fire.

The advantages, in the use of brick-stoves, I have experienced to be so great, as to surpass my sanguine expectations. They not only yield a regular and constant warmth, devoid of disagreeable and offensive smell, so insupportable to persons of delicate nerves, but are also a saving of *fuel*, as well as of *time*. One good fire, burnt quickly down, the hot coals being covered up in the ashes, and the valves of the pipe then closed, has been sufficient to keep the large rooms of the Museum in an agreeable temperature during the coldest day last winter. More need not be said, to recommend a general use of these brick-stoves, than that they are commonly used by the frugal people of the northern parts of Europe. A circumstance of great importance attending these stoves, is, that less danger of fire results from their use, than from any other mode of warming apartments.

THE undersigned Proprietors in the Townships of Lands, purchased of Col. JOHN HENRY LYDIUS, in the Year 1761, think it will be greatly advantagious to those interested therein, to call the said Proprietors together in their respective Towns, then and there appoint Committees to meet those from other Places on the Tenth Day of August next at Newport, to take into Consideration such Matters and Things as may be then laid before them relative to said Lands.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
JOHN ANTHONY.
OLIVER R. WARNER, } *Proprietors.*

State of Rhode Island.
Newport, July 21, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

Painter's Colours.

James Taylor & Co.

At the old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames-street,

To their large and general Assortment of

Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

Which they sell on liberal Terms and Credit, Wholesale and Retail, have just added an Assortment of

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Consisting of

White Lead,
Spanish Brown,
Spanish White,
Verdigrease,
Vermilion,
Prussian Blue, fine, No 1.
Naples Yellow,
Rose, or Dutch Pink,
Best Drop Lake,
Reeves's Patent Colours in Boxes,
Camel's Hair Pencils assorted,
Also, a few Boxes of vegetable French *Rouge.*

An Assortment, as usual, of best SPICES, viz.

Cassia,
True Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Mace, &c.
Fresh Flask Florence Oil, per Case, or smaller Quantity.

Newport, July 5, 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode-Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.——This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.——In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply so

FRA. BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

July 5, 1796.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY, the 1st Day of September next at 1 o'Clock, P. M. on the Premises, (if the Weather be fair, if not, the next fair Day)

A Farm, lying in Portsmouth,

with a Dwelling-House, and a living Spring thereon, Eight Miles from Newport, on the East Road, containing 38 Acres, belonging to PARKER SHEARMAN——Also the Stock on said Farm, consisting of Cows, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

July 11, 1796.

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently advised, by divers Persons, to carry on the BREWING Business, for the Supply of Family Beer,——Takes this Method to inform the Public in general, that having provided himself with the necessary Stock, is now ready to furnish such as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and common Ship Beer at Nine Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the same Rate.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the respective Houses, or Vessels. Those that wish to be supplied, are desired to send or leave Orders at his Father's, GILES HOSIER.

Newport, May 23 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the abovesaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Castile Soap, by the Box.

He has also for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr. Philip Robinson's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Best London Porter,
Rum,
Hyson Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS——CHOCOLATE (Welsh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.

July 5, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, per Box.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the best Isle of May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and a Cask of POWDER.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of Fresh GOODS.

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames Street, directly opposite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

A PERSON, who is a Musician by Profession, would be glad to find Employment for a few Months in Newport—he will undertake to give Lessons on the Violin, and to accompany the Piano or Harpsichord with that Instrument.——He also teaches the Principles of Musick, and copies or prepares it for different Instruments, on very reasonable Terms.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, July 26, 1796.

Was Found, a few Days since,

on the Road, a few Miles out of Town, a PUBLIC SECURITY of this State, signed by the General-Treasurer.——The Owner may have it again, by applying to the Printer, and paying Charges.

Newport, July 11, 1796.